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EDITOR RESIGNS.

Some Criticisms of the Alleged A. R. P. Church Paper.

Contributed.

We note that Rev. G. G. Parkinson has resigned his position as editor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian.

Regardless of his ability, considering that Mr. Parkinson is Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, pastor of the Bethlehem Congregation, professor in Erskine Theological Seminary, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Erskine College, and editor of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian, it is well, in the interest of the church, and that others may not be entirely shut out from interest in church affairs, that Mr. Parkinson resign some one of his offices.

The resignation of at least one of the five positions which Mr. Parkinson held was in accord with the reasonable and the first demands of a high conception of duty to himself and to the church to which he is so loyal and in whose welfare he is so much interested. Among other things Mr. Parkinson says:

"It (the editorship) is given up only because there is not a life to give to it, but only a small piece of a life whose chief service has been required elsewhere. It is given up in the hope that, some time, a whole life may be devoted to the work, and better service rendered the church."

Truthful and wise words these. The paper needs a whole life—a life that is not handicapped by conflicting interests. No man under the sun can properly discharge his duty to the people and fill the position of editor when compelled to divide his time, or by expediency, be governed or ruled by subservience to those higher up, or when compelled to obey the behests of bosses. The editor of an honest and useful church paper should be respectful and independent in the expression of an intelligent opinion, having an eye, of course, at all times to the good of the whole church. It should not magnify one interest to the dwarfing of another.

In all things pertaining to the church the people should be taken into the confidence of the editor, and he may rest assured when concealments are attempted he will not only fail in hoodwinking the people, but by such a course he will lessen his own influence and injure the church. The people may be fooled for a time, and only for a time. When the people are not taken into the confidence of the editor it must necessarily come from the fear on his part that his course cannot bear the light of reason or undergo the scrutiny of common sense.

During Mr. Parkinson's editorship of the Presbyterian he has had a most delicate position to fill. The paper being private property, which is published for private gain, while being persistently palmed off on the people as a church paper, it must often have been a difficult thing for the editor to steer clear of error or mistake. This being especially true of an editor who was totally inexperienced in the business, even if he had had a proper conception of the duties devolving upon him. It is a mistake to suppose that any man who can write half column of grammatical matter is suited for the position of editor, even under favorable conditions.

The great complaint which we would make against the hierarchy as a rule, is the seeming ever existing conviction on

their part that a portion of the truth, must be kept from the people. Although we are taxed most heavily, we charge that no man has shown full or explicit statement of the disbursements in Mexico.

If a man gives fifty cents to foreign missions the fact, with his name, has been published. But great sums of our money are paid out with the least possible definiteness. And when the Mexicans pay anything to the church, is not the amount often named in such a way as to mislead our people? Mexican dollars are worth only fifty cents of our dollars. And is it not a clear case of misrepresentation to give Mexican figures in the same accounting with American dollars. Does not Mr. Dale, in his book resort to their reprehensible method when stating "native contributions," while placing the appropriations of the American money?

And while on this subject we would like to ask the Board of Foreign Missions how it can justify its act in paying Mr. Dale's large salary as a Missionary when he takes up his time in writing a book? And we would like to know if the Foreign Board thinks it is faithfully discharging its duty in allowing him to trample over this country abusing Catholics and trying to sell books? We would also like to ask the Board of Foreign Missions why it does not require an accounting from Mr. Dale as to his actions and doings in Mexico? He asks for enlarged appropriations for Mexico. He quotes the Bible for almost any purpose. Then may we not ask what he has done with the talents which were entrusted to him years ago? Did he bury them? or did he squander them? or has he them still on hand?

The criticism which we would make of the editorial conduct of the paper in the past, is:

First—Lack of interest in the welfare of the whole church and the thrusting forward of too much self.

Second—The almost total neglect of the home mission churches. If that paper ever manifested any friendship for any home mission congregation the fact has escaped our notice or is forgotten.

Third—The magnifying of the importance of foreign missions to the ignoring of the home mission congregations, except for taxation purposes.

Fourth—That in its anxiety to support foreign missionaries in luxury it has never spoken a word of mercy in behalf of the heavily taxed home mission churches.

Fifth—That in the face of the burdens imposed on the home mission churches, that paper never once demanded economical or wise expenditure of money in Mexico or elsewhere.

Sixth—That while the life is being crushed out of home mission churches to support all sorts of wild cat schemes in Mexico, it has never demanded that the recipients of our bounty for thirty years should contribute one cent for church or Synodical purposes.

Seventh—That paper has never once protested at the gross wrong which has been and is now being perpetrated on our people in the support of orphanages, hospitals and schools for Mexicans while not one cent is being paid by Synod for any such purposes in this country.

Eighth—That paper has never protested at the confiscation of the expelled student's unearned tuition in Erskine College—a college of which the editor is trustee and must have known of the gross wrong which was perpetrated against the weakest of

the weak. The editor who was also trustee could not of course repudiate the act of himself as trustee in taking money from a student and afterward refusing the service while keeping the money.

Ninth—That paper's assailing character, and then refusing the assailed person space for a word in defense. An excessive amount of religion, however, might be an excuse for an act that would have placed even a respectable secular paper outside the pale of honorable journalism.

Tenth—The system of nagging some men in the local column, which nagging was supplemented by ignoring other persons for whom the editor may have felt a grudge. Some of these aggrieved persons, to say the least, would have been more useful as friends than as something else.

Eleventh—The nagging, or the ignoring of the friends of the college, who didn't have the personal good will of the owners and editors of the Presbyterian, has done more injury to the college than all the enemies it ever had.

Twelfth—The injury which has resulted to the college from the unfriendly course of the Presbyterian furnishes the best of reasons why the church should not longer be subservient to or dependent upon a private corporation for its newspaper which sends poisoned arrows to gratify personal pique regardless of the injury which may be done to the church or to the church institutions.

Thirteenth—Because the files of the Presbyterian furnish little evidence that it has been working more for the church than for its own private interests or to gratify private pique. Such course being to prostitute an alleged church paper to private spite, regardless of cost to the church.

Fourteenth—Because that paper gives more space to foreign missions than to all other church interests.

Fifteenth—From fear of public disapproval of the scheme, or for other reasons, that paper has never sought to give the people an open, honest and explicit accounting of how our money has been spent in Mexico.

Sixteenth—The hermetically sealing of its columns to the discussion of matters of which the people should be informed—or, in other words to keeping the people in ignorance of how their money is spent.

If we may remark: We would say that we hope that a good salary—\$1,500 or \$2,000 may be provided for Mr. Parkinson's successor. The money can be had easily enough by stopping some of the foolish or cruel waste of our money abroad. Is not the church now paying more than a \$1,000 for one correspondent of the paper.

We are not now, and may never be, in position to name, or to suggest, a proper man as Mr. Parkinson's successor. But he should be a high man, with some knowledge or with some of the instincts as to a proper discharge of his duties as editor—and he should not be allowed to hold any other office. He should be subservient to no faction. He should represent the whole church, and all of its interests. The church should be allowed to claim the paper as its own. He should truckle to no boss, clique, clan or hierarchy. While we have no idea that a hierarchy would elect any such man as we suggest, yet we would mention J. T. Bigham, and W. D. Grist as good printers and able editors.

Our stove business has been big this fall and we have a long list of satisfied customers to show you. Our stoves and ranges save fuel. The Dargan-King Co.

Death of Mr. Starke Martin.

Donalds, S. C., Nov. 29.

To the Press and Banner: Though not unexpected the news that Mr. S. Starke Martin was dead cast a gloom of sorrow over his many friends. Mr. Martin died after a protracted illness, having suffered a stroke of paralysis several months since. He was taken to the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Shaw, and everything that skilled physicians and loving hands could do failed to ward off the Grim Reaper, and on the 22d instant he breathed his last. So peaceful was the end that those in the room scarcely realized it until he was dead. His long illness was borne by that philosophy, resignation and cheerfulness that was his strongest characteristic, and for which he was noted. During his life of 66 years no calamity or business reverses could becloud his sunny nature. Among his numerous acquaintances not an enemy could be found. His generosity was proverbial; he would divide his last morsel with the needy. He was devoted to his family, loyal to his friends and true to his country.

During the civil war Mr. Martin joined Co. G, 1st S. C. Cavalry, and remained with it until the surrender. After the war he married Mrs. Julia A. Cunningham. Mr. Martin is survived by two daughters, Miss Louise Martin and Mrs. Jas. H. Shaw, one sister Mrs. T. C. Gower, and three brothers L. L. and another brother of Texas, and J. C. Martin of Donalds. Mr. Martin's remains were interred in the cemetery at Broadmouth church amid a large concourse of friends, and many beautiful floral tributes from a distance attest the high esteem in which he was held by absent friends, and while his body sleeps beneath a mound of flowers, the great, generous and noble soul has sped its flight to the great unknown. Friend.

The A. G. Field Greater Minstrels.

Currying a complete scenic environment the A. G. Field Greater Minstrels uses absolutely nothing of the theatre scenery excepting the drop curtain. The opening spectacle entitled "Minstrelsy in all Ages of the World" is truly one of grandeur and one which is entirely different from any previous offering. This spectacle is in three scenes and a tableau: First, "David at the Court of Saul," sung to the songs which charmed Saul and his cohorts. This scene laid in the very early ages of the world is appropriately costumed; the music is sacred and descriptive of the scenes in the life of Saul, David and Jonathan, and the atmosphere is one generally of the days of the patriarchs surrounding the most impressive scene. An instantaneous change of scene carries the spectator to an arbor of flowers, shrubs, and trees, and the beautiful nature; thousands of flowers indigenous of all climes and countries; garlands of roses; flowers festooned on trellises; truly a tropical transition. In this floral bowery the sweet ballads, choruses and glees of this big musical concert is given with all the great company participating supplemented with a special orchestra. Another instantaneous transformation carries the admiring audience to the interior of "The Palace of Monnus." The Cafe Et Comedie; herein the big smoke of modern minstrelsy turns loose a cyclone of humor of the dusky denizens of the Southland and hilarity knows no bounds. The comedians, dancers and singers all help the laughter along. The opera, "The Song of the Dice," "The Old Army Game," "Craps," and a hundred minstrel novelties never before dreamed of jumbled together to please, divert, amuse and entertain. The wonderful scenic spectacle entitled "The Bottom of the Sea," the "Cant-L-Cher" burlesque on (Canticle); "Ships and Sailors," "The Naval Review," and Knapp and Listette, all go to make this a most fitting celebration of the twenty-fifth year of the A. G. Field Minstrels, which will be at the Opera House, Tuesday, December 6th.

The Press and Banner.

Abbeville, S. C., Nov. 30, 1910

Coming Back at the Editor

Bridge It To You.

Editor of Press and Banner: Your very readable article, on the bridge disease in Abbeville, unquestionably deserves much of the praise that men of the city have bestowed on it, but the one sided injustice of it deserves as well, a word of comment from the affected patients. Of course you are not serious in the charge that any mother neglects her children or even her household duties in the few hours recreation that she occasionally takes at bridge. Perhaps, if a strict inventory of the time of the men of the city was taken, for each day, many hours might be spared from the record of each, to bridge or any other pastime, less objectionable than loafing. But it is not my purpose to make invidious comparisons between the recreation of women and the recreation of men. Perhaps your sense of justice will suggest which is usual attended by least objectionable features. One would think from the light vein in which you speak of women's domestic duties, that you were writing of present conditions in India and China, where the mother is little more than the slave of the family. If you have not awakened to the fact, it is nevertheless a fact, that widows no longer burn themselves on their husband's funeral pyre. Women have come to think that they are fit for something better than mere love, or even the slaves of lordly husbands.

You will grant that two hours recreation a week is not bad for the mother who never spends an idle moment in the house. Does it make any kind of difference whether these two hours are spent in sewing societies, ladies aid societies or mere gossiping parties?

You, who must know something of the grinding details of housekeeping, can not be unkind to the taxing strain that a week is not bad for the mother who never spends an idle moment in the house. Does it make any kind of difference whether these two hours are spent in sewing societies, ladies aid societies or mere gossiping parties?

Most wives, embracing even those affected with bridge mania, love their husbands, and are fond of their society, and yet even some of these latter being deprived of their husband's company for the entire day will see them only through the hurried evening meal after which they go out for cards or such amusement as fancy suggests. Can you diagnose this malady or can you suggest a remedy? Perhaps a wife may some time bridge her troubles, not in retaliation, but in mere forgetfulness.

And you object to the hats. Now, candidly, what makes the difference between a hat as seen on a sweetheart and the hat as seen on a wife? It can not be the mere difference of who foots the bills. And yet, the hat that made a perfect angel of one's sweetheart becomes the same woman as his wife. Perhaps if man knew better the true woman's heart, and realized that she would preserve appearances as a means of holding the same time too tickle affections of her better half, he would more readily excuse what to him seems but extravagance. Explain it as you will, no woman ever dresses extravagantly in a man's eye, except his wife, and if she clings to homely conventionalities, he will be the first to criticize her appearance, deep down in his heart. You say that "Dignitarians have traced the cause of this disease (bridge) to lack of wholesome work." And pray who are the dignitarians? If the former editor of the Press and Banner had spoken so innocently of woman's work, his lack of practical knowledge would have saved him from woman's censure. But what of the present editors, each of whom has chil-

dren sufficient to tax to the limit the working capacity of a pack horse, to say nothing of ordinary household demands. Could "all the perfumes of Arabia" wash away the guilt of such wilful open-eyed slander against womankind.

After all Mr. Editor, we are not going to take you too seriously. I confess with you, that bridge like any other innocent amusement may be abused; and if the results of your article is to limit the meetings beyond reasonable criticism, I shall gracefully accept the result, and will try to condone the means used.

Very Respectfully

Bridge Player.

Cook or Companion—Which?

The last issue of the Press and Banner contained an editorial on the new disease among the women, which it calls "Bridge." The editorial has created much merriment in town and those not afflicted with this disease have taken a fiendish delight in flaunting the Press and Banner in the face of the sick and ailing. They seem to think that we will "see ourselves as others see us" for once in our lives.

The whole editorial is wrong, written from the view point of a mere man, of course it is wrong.

The editorial says that "those women who are thoroughly conversant with the kitchen and active in the nursery seem to be immune." This is wrong, of course, for it is an undue familiarity with pot and kettle and a prolonged struggle in the nursery that brings on a hard spasm of "Bridge."

In the medical world, we believe, it is said that one disease follows another and many cases of Bridge are preceded by hard cases of "Duplicate" and chronic cases of "stay-away-from-home." Intermittent cases of "Lodge fever" will bring on Bridge. "Get-the-mail" after the post office is closed, a little "office work" until eleven o'clock at night, all diseases peculiar to men, will often produce two spasms of Bridge a day in the female members of the family. In the Bible we are advised to take a little wine for our stomachs sake, that we may forget our poverty, and this advice is strictly adhered to by many men, so why should there be a kick raised when a spasm of Bridge will bring about complete forgetfulness of loneliness in a woman.

There are many things to be said in favor of "Bridge." "Not even the husband of a wife who is in this State suffices to distract her mind from the clutches of "Bridge." We will leave it to the women is this not to the glory of the game?

The Press and Banner says the "hopeless cases come from among those women who rise late and are delicate about housework." Here again Bridge serves a good purpose, for these days women who rise late and get a chance to be delicate about housework are those who have been "operated on" and even to a mere man the intellectual question of "Partner" shall I play to hearts? and the aristocratic reply, "Pray do," would be preferable to the gawdies details of "when I was operated on" and a naming of which part had been taken and which had been left.

The conversation of Bridge victims will compare favorably with that of men on the streets and during their leisure hours the women talk about the styles, which is right and proper as men love stylish women. Their household duties and the best and quickest method of getting through the daily routine is as sensible as the question "how's cotton?" A discussion of how to feed the baby is as elevating as the

best method of training a bird dog or who was the biggest victim in the last horse trade. This sometimes calls for a hair splitting scale of justice.

The keynote of the Press and Banner's editorial seems to hinge around the word housework. In our opinion most women afflicted with bridge are pretty good housekeepers and cooks, therefore the very excellent editorial loses its point. In this day and time when it is impossible to hire cooks, is it possible that men are marrying for cooks? It was ever the chief end of man to take good care of his stomach.

Will the Press and Banner make it "Clubs" in the next issue or will it have the final word with.

"Royal Spades"

Xmas gifts of every kind to be had at The Dargan-King Co.

ORGAN PIPES and their strange music, a production that can be accomplished only by means of magic. The slightly effect is astonishing as well as amusing. It is all mystery and fun.

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C. A. Milford & Co. Offer a Remedy for Catarrh. The Medicine Costs Nothing if it Fails.

When a medicine effects a successful treatment in a very large majority of cases, and when we offer that medicine on our own personal guarantee that it will cost the user nothing if it does not completely relieve catarrh, it is only reasonable that people should believe us, or at least put our claim to a practical test when we take all the risk. These are facts which we want the people to substantiate. We want them to try Rexall Mucuo-Tone, a medicine prepared from a prescription of a physician with whom catarrh was a specialty, and who has a record of thirty years of enviable success to his record.

We receive more good reports about Rexall Mucuo-Tone than we do of all other catarrh remedies sold in our store, and if more people only knew what a thoroughly dependable remedy Rexall Mucuo-Tone is, it would be the only catarrh remedy we would have any demand for.

Rexall Mucuo-Tone is quickly absorbed and by its therapeutic effect tends to disinfect and cleanse the entire mucous membrane tract, to destroy and remove the parasites which injure the membranous tissues, to soothe the irritation and heal the soreness, stop the mucous discharge, build up strong, healthy tissue and relieve the blood and system of diseased matter. Its influence is toward stimulating the mucous cells, aiding digestion and improving nutrition until the whole body vibrates with healthy activity. In a comparatively short time it brings about a noticeable gain in weight, strength, good color and feeling of buoyancy.

We urge you to try Rexall Mucuo-Tone, beginning a treatment today. At any time you are not satisfied, simply come and tell us, and we will quickly return your money without question or quibble. We have Rexall Mucuo-Tone in two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00. Remember you can obtain Rexall Remedies in Abbeville only at our store—The Rexall Store. C. A. Milford & Co.

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